PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SMALL BOYS'

SUITS

Our stock of Small Boys' Suits is very complete, running from \$2.50 to \$10. Ages 9 to 14.

A very fine all-wool Scotch Suit at \$3.90. We positively guarantee every one of these suits worth \$6.

Children's Overcoats \$2.50 to \$8. Our Children's \$4 and \$5 Cape Overcoats cannot be duplicated at \$6 and \$7 elsewhere. Boys' Jersey Caps at 5c and upward. Men's Heavy Scotch Caps at 25c. All the finest styles of Hats at the lowest prices. A nice present given with each Child's Suit or Overcoat.

5 & 7 West Washington St. L. STRAUSS, Proprietor.

MONDAY-Fair weather.

In cases of emergency it is a comfort to have such a stock of rightly-made Overcoats and Suits as ours to fall back on. Here you get fabrics and patterns fully abreast of the prevailing fashion; cut and make all that can be desired, and prices for the best that couldn't be offered except that we are manufacturers. Suits, \$10 to \$30. Fall Overcoats, \$6 to \$50.

Our Boys' and Children's Clothing is just as true in fabric, fit and finish as the Men's, only it doesn't come so high. But at any price it is the best, and covers the whole

In Winter Underwear for men and boys we are giving values that entitle us to a liberal custom.

This is equally true as to Hats. Also as to Furs. Ladies, see our Furs. The largest stock. The finest stock.

THE WHEN

MURPHY, HIBBEN HOLIDAY GOODS.

HANDKERCHIEFS

MUFFLERS NECKWEAR

Motto and Embroidered—A new line, in choice bright styles. Very cheap and desirable.

Silk-Many numbers of staple and watched, some with interest, others with lows: "The Roman Pontiff," by Archbishop combination patterns, in all the new Cashmere and Silk-Both foreign and domestic, in Creams, Fancy Colors,

Stripes and Plaids. Over 75 numbers and especially seasonable. An unusually attractive line. Newest patterns in Silks and Velvets. Our numbers put up one in a box, just suited for Christmas.

DEATH OF CASSIUS GOODLOE

A Peaceful and Painless End, Surround-

ed by His Family and a Few Friends.

Ante-Mortem Statement in Which the Dving

Man Charges Col. Swope with Being the

Aggressor-Telegrams of Sympathy.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 10 .- Col. William Cas-

sius Goodloe died here, to-day, about 1

o'clock, from the effects of the wound re-

ceived from Colonel Swope in the terrible

encounter in the postoffice here, last Friday

afternoon, in which Swope was cut to

pieces. As early as 10:30 Colonel Good-

rapidly approaching, and he then

was resigned to his fate. The desperately-

wounded man retained possession of his

faculties to the end, and never once lost

the nerve which he has displayed from the

time the fatal bullet struck him. Colonel

Goodloe died peacefully and painlessly,

surrounded by his family and a few close

friends. He joined the Episcopal Church

before he died, and was baptized this

The entire city is in the deepest mourn-

ing over his death, and the flag on the gov-

ernment building has been put at half-

mast. The funeral will be held here Tues-

day afternoon next at 2 o'clock. All mem-

bers of the family were at the dying man's

bedside except Maj. Green Clay Goodloe

his brother, who did not get here until to-

Colonel Goodloe's statement of the diffi-

culty after he was told that he could not

live, makes Swope the aggressor, as he

drew and shot Goodloe just as the latter

got his knife open. Goodloe said that, feel-

ing he had received a death wound, he cut him until he fell.

Hundreds of telegrams of sympathy have been received by the family. The following three are given:

My heart bleeds for you all. May God spare

his life and give you strength to bear this awful calamity. Command my services if I can be of use to you.

W. W. DUDLEY.

Please convey to Colonel Goodloe, if he is able to receive it, an expression of my loving sym-pathy. Also convey to the family the tender sympathy of Mrs. Clarkson and all my family. Please keep me posted as to his condition.

I know you will be constant and patient, as you are brave, and aid the physician's work.

The hearts and prayers of all our circle are turned to Lexington to-day. M. S. QUAY.

A College Embezzier to Be Prosecuted.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10 .- The investi-

gation into the administration of the funds of Brown University by the late registrar, Gilman P. Robinson, son of Rev. E. G. Rebinson, ex-president of the university, shows an embezzlement of \$17,000. After a long consideration the corporation decided to prosecute Robinson, and he was arrested to-day and arraigned on a warrant charging him with the am-

on a warrant charging him with the em-bezzlement of \$5,000. He pleaded not guilty, and was released in \$8,000 bail.

General M. E. Missionary Committee.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 10.—The general missionary committee of the Methodist

Episcopal Church met in its annual session

here to-day. There were present Bishops Fowler, Buckley, Warren and Vincent, be-sides a large number of representatives from all parts of the world where the

church has missionary stations. The com-

mittee's session will continue through the

How the South Americans Spent Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The Spanish-American party spent Sunday in sight-seeing. In the morning they visited Girard College, and from there went to the Eastern

Penitentiary. After dinner many of the visitors took carriage-rides through Fair-

Failure in the Hardware Trade.

Building Wrecked and Fireman Hurt.

HVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 10 .- A boiler in the

E. R. Blaine, Deputy Collector:

Wm. Cassins Goodloe:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.

J. S. CLARKSON.

BEAVER, Pa., Nov. 9.

his family farewell

realized that dissolution was

wm. H. ARMSTRONG &

C'eveland, Cincinnati, BIG 4

HOW UNCERTAIN Is politics. Up to-day, down to-morrow. Only yesterday the road of Gov. Foraker seemed to lead straight away to the governorship of Ohio; thence to the presidential chair, but now the silent drop of the ballots into the box has shattered his pathway to the heights of fame. While the bands play "The Campbells are Coming," he will hie him away to the gloomy haunts of political oblivion. There are disappointments in all walks of life. No one is perfeetly happy. The nearest approach to it is the passenger agent of such a road as the is the passenger agent of such a road as the Big 4, a road that reaches everywhere—and none are better—the knowledge always with him of having made his fellow-man happy by sending him on pleasant journeys, of having given his fellow-beings health, happiress and knowledge, until all are ready to call him blessed. It beats politics far away, particularly politics that holds to opinions from which the voters differ. After all, the best way to reach Washington is to come to the Big Four office, corner of is to come to the Big Four office, corner of Washington and Meridian streets, and get a round-trip ticket for only \$16.

J. H. MARTIN, D. P. A.

The Journal of Sunday, Nov. 17, will contain a story for boys from the pen of MAURICE THOMP-SON. The scene is located on the Gulf coast of Louisiana, and the surroundings are thoroughly familiar to Mr. Thompson, who resided several years in that region. The story is based on facts, and is told in the author's usual felicitous style. It is entitled:

A True Story of Shipwreck

And it will satisfy the expectations of the youthful readers of the Sunday Journal.

THE TRANSPARENT MAN.

Veins, Muscles and Arteries Visible through Herr Orloff's Limbs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 .- A queer little specimen of humanity arrived in this city yesterday in the Red Star steamship Noordland, from Germany, where he is known as Herr Orloff, "the transparent man."

His case has interested some of the greatest medical authorities of Germany, among whom are Drs. Virchow and Bergmann, of Berlin, physicians to the royal family. The peculiarity of Herr Orloff's case is that the bones of his legs, which are very small and thin and greatly deformed, are so soft and cartilaginous that, with the aid of a candle or other light in a darkened room, one can look right through the limbs and observe the workings of the blood vessels, both veins and arteries, which run through the

He is not exactly transparent, but he is certainly translucent, and a number of physicians of this city and Brooklyn, who met yesterday afternoon at 233 Spring street, where the little fellow is staying at present, were very much astonished at what they saw. The real name of this new freak for the Worth Museum collection, for such is his object in coming to this country, is Ivan Dzarschky-Orloff, and he was born in Buda-Pesth in 1864.

According to the medical authorities this softening of the bones, which seemed to begin when he was about a year old, is extending over his whole system, and in a few years he will be perfectly limp and helpless. They say it is due to the loss of the chalky substance in the bony tissue, and it has already more or less affected the whole skeleton.

Questionable Method of Obtaining Notoriety. Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 10.—The American will say to-merrow that the sensational story about the Atlanta Constitution's missing reporter, Barrett, is a pure "fake."

During the time Barrett was said to be missing, and while the Constitution was moving heaven and earth to find him. Barnoving heaven and earth to find him. Barrett was in Atlanta. The American has a letter from Barrett, written from Atlanta on Tuesday, Nov. 5, just two days before the dispatch sent out, saying he had been

missing for two weeks.

If your hair is thinning and fading, use Ayer's man, who was seriously scalded. Damage about \$5,000.

WHEN INDICATIONS. BEGINNING A NEW CENTURY

Celebration of the Appointment of the

Noted Dignitaries of the Church Participate in a Procession at Baltimore, and in Impressive Services at the Cathedral.

First Catholic Bishop in America.

Sermon by Archbishop Ryan on Changes in the Church's Unity and Catholicity.

A Dinner to Visiting Clergy in the Afternoon, Followed by the Celebration of Vespers -Archbishop Ireland's Address.

THE MORNING EXERCISES.

A Procession of Church Dignitaries to the Cathedral-Archbishop Ryan's Sermon. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10 .- "A century closes, a century opens." A hundred years have come and gone since first a bishop of the Catholic Church was given to America. A century of time has been added to the past since the creation of the see of Baltimore. The centenary of the church was celebrated to-day in a manner befitting the occasion. The old Cathedral that crowns the Charles-street hill had within its walls an assemblage most notable, and around its iron picket fence on Charles. Mulberry, Cathedral and Franklin streets, people thronged in thousands, who pride, the procession of priests and bishops, and lingered long after the chant of the seminarians announced that the service had begun. Admission to the church could be gained only by the tender of a card of invitation. Every available bit of space within was utilized, yet thousands of people, visitors as well as Baltimoreans, had to be shat out.

The gathering of prelates embraces two cardinals, seventeen archbishops and seventy-five bishops. The Pope was represented in the person of Archbishop Satolii. of Lepanto, Canada by Cardinal Taschereau, Mexico by Bishop Montez d'Oca and E. Antiquario Gillo, England by Bishop John Virtue of Portsmouth, and Monsignor Gadd of London. All of the archbishops in the United States were in attendance, except Kendrick, of St. Louis, who is too feeble to travel, and nearly all of the bishops.

After a continuous rain for three days, this morning broke clear and bright. About 7 o'clock knots of people put in an appearance on the streets bordering the Cathedral. An hour later crowds began to gather, and by 10 the vicinity was literally packed with people. The students of St. Mary's Seminary, and the priests, local and visiting, collected at St. Joseph's Academy, on Saratoga street, and the bishops assembled at the archiepiscopal residence, on Charles street, where they donned their purple vestments. The procession of 150 seminarians, and 400 priests, in the order named, two abreast, started from their rendezvous at 10:30, marching down Saratoga street to Charles, to the archiepiscopal house, where the prelates fell in line in this order: cross-bearer, abbots, monsignors, bishops, archbishops, the papal legate, and Cardinals Gibbons and Taschereau. The procession then continued up Charles, to Franklin, to Cathedral street, and into the Cathedral. The seminarians and priests, after the rear of the procession had passed on, occupied camp chairs in the aisles. The archbishops and bishops were seated within the chancel. Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinal Taschereau and Archbishop Satolii occupied thrones. That of the latter was draped with the papal colors of yellow and white.

The pews throughout the church were crowded to the utmost with laity. In striking contrast with the dark-clothed aggregation thus formed were the aisles, center, and front, and sides, packed with the snow-surpliced priests. Against both ranks of prelates inside the sanctuary. either side was a dais for the cardinals. the high altar stood the mitred celebrant of the mass, and over all was the great white and gold dome of the Cathedral. At the conclusion of the host the cardinals advanced from the sides with the monsignors, and, bowing themselves low, knelt at the prie deux, facing the altar. Back of them was a row of richly-arrayed acolytes bearing lighted bronze torches. As Cardinal Gibbons retired to his dais, the reporters in the improvised press-gallery noticed. ers in the improvised press-gallery noticed. for the first time, not six feet away from him in the sanctuary, among the abbots and other special dignitaries, the black face of Father Tolton, of Chicago, the first colored Catholic Priest ordained in America. Prob-ably the most impressive part of the mass, next to the consecration, was the confer-ring of the papal blessing. The venerable archbishop at the altar seemed to feel it a doubly solemn moment when, turning to the congregation, he paused for an instant, then, while the people in the church knelt, he raised his hand and slowly made the sign of the cross.

The solemn pontifical mass was begun at 11:15, with the following officiating: Cele-brant, Archbishop Williams. of Boston; assistant priest, Rev. Dr. Magnien, of Balti-more; deacon, Father Bartlett, of Baltimore; sub-deacon, Father Duffy, of Brook-

more; sub-deacon, Father Duffy, of Brooklyn; master of ceremonies, Rev. J. S. Mc-Callen, of Montreal; assistants, Fathers Whelan and Riordan, of Baltimore.

It was 12:45 P. M. when the "Ite Missa Est" was said. Then Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, ascended the pulpit and preached the sermon, taking his text from Ecclesiasticus I, 1, 2, 7, 14. The sermon was one of retrospection. The Archbishop welcomed the representatives from the Holy See, from Canada, Mexico and England. This was a religious union of all the Americas, and he religious union of all the Americas, and he stated it would be but the beginning of a more intimate union in the future. Ireland. Germany, France and other European countries were well represented in their children and descendants among priests, prelates and people. It was in truth a great historic Catholic celebration, calculated to gladden the heart of the present successor of the founder of the American hierarchy, and the hearts of all his brother bishops and priests, and to rejoice and console the Pontiff himself. It was a celebration that ought to deeply interest the thinking men of all denominations or of no denomination. At the beginning of the present century the church's unity and catholicity was adapted to a state of society new in the history of the world. Up to that time men legislated for the people of the same race. The fathers of this Republic had to form a Constitution for every race. They had to combine a political catholicity with a political unity. So, also, before the establishment of the Catholic Church in this world religious were national in their organizations, and adapted to people of the same race. But the church was destined to embrace within her government the peoples of every nation, and hold them there; and in no country had she to exercise this power as here, for nowhere else were they found together. The organ-

Republic. Archbishop Ryan paid a glow-ing tribute to the first bishop, and gave a sketch of his life.

Speaking of the suppression of the Jesuits, of whose order Carroll was one, Archbishon Ryan said that Carroll knew that no society, no individual, was essential to the church's existence; but he believed that it predisposed Carrollin fayor of that great principle in the American Constitution which declared that the state should not interfere with religion. In reference to the charges that the church fears science and is the enemy of education be spoke at to the charges that the church fears science and is the enemy of education. he spoke at length. He said the last to fear intellectual progress was the Catholic. He knew that truth is one; that God cannot contradict in the revelation of the Scripture what he exhibits in the revelation of science. Hence, the Catholic Church never feared the progress of science and education. Carroll acted in harmony with the spirit of the church, therefore, when he founded Georgetown College, and the Catholic bishops were now acting in the same spirit in founding the Washington University. The charge that the laity were priest-ridden every Catholic knew was false, and he hoped that in the congress this week the laity would speak out fearlessly and freely. It was time they take and express an interest in the great questions of the day affecting the church society. He closed with a prayer for the continued success of the church in the new century.

Then the benediction was given, and the procession of clergy moved out, down Cathedral street to Mulberry, to Charles, to the Cardinal's residence, where the ranks were broken.

were broken. AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Dinner at St. Mary's Seminary-Archbishop Ireland's Address at Vespers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal BALTIMORE, Nov. 10 .- This afternoon the bishops and others of the clergy dined at St. Mary's Seminary. Cardinal Gibbons presided, with Cardinal Taschereau on his right and Archbishop Satolii on the left. After the dinner toasts were proposed by Cardinal Gibbons and responded to as fol-Satolii; "Mexico," by Bishops D'Oca and Gillow; "Ireland," by Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston, Ont.; "America," by Archbishop Ireland. Archbishop Ryan read a letter of regret from Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin Monsignor Gadd read a letter from Car-dinal Manning, of England, congratulating the Catholics of America on the centennial

An illuminated address was also delivered by Monsignor Gadd in behalf of St. Bede's College, Manchester, England, to Bishop Keane, congratulating the American Catholics on the establishment of the Washington University. Monsignor Gadd also handed another address of similar import to Cardinal Gibbons from the St. Cuthbert's College, of Ushaw, England. It is signed by the northern bishops of the province of Westminster. Monsignor Gadd, on behalf of the English and Irish residents of Rome, also presented to the Washington University a marble bust of St. Thomas Aquinas, accompanied by an illuminated address signed by Tobias Kirby, Archbishop of Ephesus; Edmund Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond, and others.

This evening the scene at the Cathedra was a re-enactment of the morning, wit was a re-enactment of the morning, with the substitution, of course, of vespers. Archbishop Heiss, of Milwaukee, was the celebrant. Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, preached the sermon, which dealt entirely with the future. He said the great work the Catholics of the United States are called to do within the coming century was to make America Catholic If they love America and the church, to mention the work suffices. The importance of the possession of America to the cause of religion cannot well overestimated. America's influence widespread among nations, and if the church was triumphant in Amer-ica sthelic truth would travel on the wings of American induence and en-circle the universe. He was aware there were those who do not partake of his hopefulness. What can be done, they say, in Americal Catholics are a handful—10.000,-000 in 65,000,000-struggling amid tempta-tions and prejudices, and so long as they speak in that manner the world won't be brought to God and the enemies of the church will possess the age. Why should we fear or hesitate? We number 10,000,000 -a powerful army in the arena of truth and justice if the forces are well marshaled. It can be shown to the American people that they need the church for the preservation and complete development of their national character and social order. They must look to her to maintain for them in the conscience of citizens the principles of natural equity and law, without which a self-governing people will not

Speaking of the present age, Archbishop Ireland said he loved its aspirations and resolves, its feats of valor, its industries and discoveries. Be fair to the age; it has good as well as bad in it. We can make the age the relentless enemy of religion or the devoted and grateful child of Christ's religion. The preacher bade Catholics to preach their truths to the age and work to make good their assertions. Bid science widest flights beneath the spell of the religious wand. Whisper to liberty that re-ligion cherishes it and guards it alike from anarchy and despotism. Let labor know that religion will ward off the oppression of capital and teach capital that its rights are dependent upon its fulfillment of duties, and the age will rush to the arms of the church and proclaim her its teacher and queen. He wanted Catholics to be aggressive. There was a woeful lack of Catholic public spirit. In the world's battles we seem not to know it, and our public men are eager to doff it of its grim nature. If we never venture we shall never gain. We should live in our age and know it—be in touch with it. Our work is in the present, not in the past. We should be in the world and of it if we would have its ear. The strength of the church, to-day, is the people who are held by their intellect and heart. We have a dreadful lesson to learn from certain European countries, in which, from weight of tradition, the church clings to the thrones and classes and loses her grasp upon the people. Let us not make this mistake.

ORDERLY ANARCHISTS.

They Celebrate the Death of the "Martyrs" in a Quiet Way-Mrs. Parsons's Red Flag.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 .- The Anarchist memorial celebration, to-day, was very tame; in fact, the only noteworthy incident was furnished by Mrs. Lucy Parsons, who, in defiance of the police prohibition of red flags, hung one from the window of her residence, on Milwaukee avenue, early in the day. A policeman was sent to her house to notify her to take down the anarchical emblem. "This is a free country," said Mrs. Parsons; "why can't I wave the flag of my doctrine?" "Because my orders are to pull it down," said the patrolman, and without further talk he tore down the flag and took it to the station. Mrs. Parsons fumed for awhile

and then left for Waldheim. The day was dreary and cold, and lack of enthusiasm was the most noticeable feature of the celebration at Waldheim Cemetery. From a crowd of 5,000 last year, the attendance to-day had dwindled to less than 2,000, ance to-day had dwindled to less than 2,000, and of this number not a few were merely curious spectators. The graves of the executed men were profusely and beautifully decorated. The only inscription among the various offerings which had any of the old-time Anarchist style was that from the Pioneer Aid Society, reading, "Murdered, but still alive." During the exercises, Miss Spies, Mrs. Schwab and Mrs. Fisher stood by the graves, while Mrs. Parsons, sitting on the damp ground by her husband's grave, with her little boy by her side, buried her face in her handkerchief and abandoned herself to tears.

After musical selections by the band and ization of this government and of the church were, therefore, striking and suggestive coincidences. He believed that before another century thoughtful men will see that this wonderful catholicity and unity will prove a most powerful anxiliary for the perpetuation of our political union. He compared Bishop Carroll in the church to George Washington in the life of the

men be kept green by spreading their prin-ciples broadcast throughout the land. Paul Grottkau then spoke in a much milder vein than last year. His address was devoted to "the crimes of the aris-tocracy," in setting forth which he paid some tocracy," in setting forth which he paid some attention the owners of the dam the breaking of which caused the Johnstown disaster. "Only through blood," said he, "can white slavery be abolished." Don't imagine we are at peace. We are at war with existing conditions. Of course we cannot have a battle every day, but the energy of forces will gather, and the inevitable conflict in which we hope to be successful will come."

cessful will come."

Jacob Mikanda made a brief speech in Bohemian, and G. Oliver recited a poem. No disturbance occurred throughout the day. Indeed, the lack of enthusiasm which generally characterizes the Anarchists' gatherings was the chief feature. Reports from Kansas City and other places indicate that like celebrations were without feature.

ANOTHER MACKEY SYSTEM STRIKE.

Freight Men on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Threaten to Go Out This Morning.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 10.-Word has reached the officials of the Mackey lines that the freight brakemen and conductors on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansyille railroad had made a demand on Master of Transportation Patterson. at Mattoon; for the granting of certain rights to them or they would go on a strike before morning, and it is more than likely their threat well be carried out, as Mr. Patterson has received orders not to grant the domands until after the case has been presented to President Mackey, who is at present in the East on important railroad business. Just what the men are demanding is not known here at present. They are receiving standard wages, and if they are asking for an advance they will be wanting more than the scale. A strike by the freight conductors and brakemen of the Evansville & Terre Haute and Evansville & Indianapolis railroads, of the Mackey system, occurred only last week because they claimed they were not receiving the standard scale of wages, as paid on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville road, and their demand was granted after they had been out two days. The officials here are preparing for a general tie-up of their freight business on this road.

BALL-PLAYER PFEFFER TALKS.

He Says the Reports About Denny and Others Signing with League Clubs Are False. CHICAGO, Nov. 10 .- N. F. Pfeffer, second baseman of the Chicago Club, returned today from New York, where he has been attending the session of the Players' National League to perfect plans for an Independent League of Brotherhood Clubs for the coming year. Mr. Pfeffer was interviewed by an Associated Press reporter. He expressed his highest gratification at the result of the New York meeting. He denounced as ridiculous the report that Harry Wright had signed with the Philadelphia management, that Denny had signed with Indianapolis, and that Tom Daly had signed with the Brooklyn managers' club. "All these reports," said he, "are worse than foundless. They are malicipus, and are put in circulation by the managers only for the purpose of creating the impression that the Brotherhood is on the verge of disintegration. If there is anything in the present situation or outlook which is indicative of anything but encouragement for the Brotherhood, I would like for somebody to tell me what it is. Our New York meeting was harmonious, and the results reached clean cut and decisive. One hundred and twenty playdecisive. One hundred and twenty players, or thereabouts, have signed an agree-meent to stand by the Brotherhood, and this agreement would prevent them play-ing with any old clubs now, even if any players did want to desert us. I do not think that there is a man in the Brotherhood who can be enticed away. They think they are entitled to use any ends to accomplish their purposes. In fact, attempts have already been made upon certain of our men to persuade them, by the tender of flattering bonuses, to desert the cause and return to their old clubs. Under the new arrangement the base-ball public will certainly see better playing and more honorable deal-ing than has been recently witnessed in this field of athletic sport.

Mr. Pfeffer stated that the Boston club would arrive in Chicago to-morrow on their way to San Francisco. They will stop at Denver to play an exhibition game, however, with the St. Louis Browns.

Boston's Brotherhood League Club. Boston, Nov. 10 .- The new players' baseball club of this city held a meeting yes terday forenoon, all the stockholders being present. The clab will be incorporated. Grounds on Huntington avenue will be secured for the coming season. The names of several gentlemen were mentioned as being auxious to secure stock in the club, and an increase in the capital

stock is probable. Killed His Brother-in-Law. PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 10 .- Oscar Anthony and Fred Beckler, prosperous young Mapleton, county, near here, and indulged in a quarrel, which Anthony shot and fatally wounded Beckler. Anthony was married to Beckler's sister about a year ago, but she could not agree with him and left, go-ing to live with her brother. Her husband started to see her to-day, when he met her brother, and the tragedy occurred. The murderer escaped to the woods opposite this city, but searching parties are now after him and he will probably be captured

More Evidence in the Cronin Case. CHICAGO, Nov. 10. — This afternoon Captain Scheuttler cleaned a piece of muddy carpet found in Lake View sewer on Saturday afternoon, and found it was exactly similar to the carpet purchased by "J. B. Simonds," at the same time with that for the Carlson cottage. The carpet found in the same sewer with Cronin's clothes, serves to locate Doctor Cronin in the Carlson cottage, whence the carpet came and where Martin Burke was ostensi-

bly residing at the time of the murder. Art Glass-Works Burned. FOSTORIA, Ohio, Nov. 10.—The Butler art-glass-works, the largest establishment of the kind in the country, burned to the ground to-night. The plant was owned by Pittsburg and Fostoria capitalists, and was working to its fullest capacity night and day. The building and contents are a total loss, estimated at \$60,000. Insurance \$30,000. Cause of fire unknown. The concern will

be rebuilt at once. Temperance Services at Chicago. CHICAGO, Nov. 10 -No regular session of the W. C. T. U. convention was held today, but the day was devoted to the holding of temperance services in various churches and halls. A great many of these services were conducted by the regular delegates. Others of the delegates took part in the usual morning services at the

Obituary. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 10.-Judge A. Comingo, one of the best-known lawyers and politicians in Missouri, died at his residence in this city, at 10 o'clock this evening, from heart disease, aged sixty-nine years. Judge Comingo served two terms in Congress, once as Representative from the Sixth and once from the Eighth Missouri congressional district.

Death of a Negro Minstrel. NEW YORK, Nov. 10 .- Dave Wambold, one of the best-known negro minstrels in the country, died, at 7 o'clock to-night, at his

THE blood is the source of health. Keep it pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar in its curative power.

THE COUNTRY'S FINANCES

Annual Report of Treasurer Huston for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30.

The Revenues Were \$387,050,058 and the Kapenditures \$299,288,978, Having Been Exceeded but Few Times Before.

Effect of Silver Increase, Loss of Gold and Contraction of Bank Circulation.

Report of Superintendent Porter Concerning the Preliminary Work of Gathering Statistics for the Eleventh Census.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Mr. Huston's Annual Report of the Operations and Condition of the Treasury. Special to the Indianapol's Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- The annual report of United States Treasurer Huston on the operations and condition of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 80, 1889, was made public to-day. The year is characterized as a remarkable one in the history of the public finances, both the revenues and the expenditures having been exceeded but few times since the foundation of the government. The revenues amounted to \$387,050,058 and the expenditures to \$299,288,978, inclusive of \$17,292,362 paid in premium on bonds purchased. The surplus revenues were \$87,761,080, a decrease of \$23,580,193, as compared with the year before, counting premium on bonds as an ordinary expenditure. The receipts on account of the public debt amounted to \$945,-111,850, and the expenditures to \$336,214,775. Tho gold in the treasury in excess of certificates outstanding was \$198,610,172 on July 1, 1888, and \$186,257,490 on July 1, 1889. Notwithstanding the loss of gold, both in the aggregate and in the amount not covered by certificates, amounting to nearly 4 per cent., the position of the treasury was strengthened in every respect save the amount of reserves. The total assets, the liabilities and the reserve all fell off about 14 per cent. At the beginning of the year the free gold was \$45,000,000, and at the close \$58,000,000 in excess of the demand li-

The Treasurer suggests that the present method of keeping the accounts, by which he is charged with funds that do not exist, should be changed so that the books would, at all times, show the true state of the treasury without real or apparent dis-

The aggregate obligations of the government at the close of the year, including the public debt as stated by the department, and the national bank note redemption funds and deposit accounts, of which the Treasurer has sole charge, were \$1,810,-678,475. The debt, less cash in the Treasury, was \$1,050,034,603, as against \$1,139,000,878 a year before. The debt proper, consisting of the interest-bearing bonds, outstanding notes and matured securities decreased during the year from \$1,371,302,574 to \$1,250,043,136. The total application of moneys to the extinction of the principal, including premiums, was \$138,-562,741, of which sum \$105,053,443 was derived from surplus revenues, and \$33,509,-297 was taken from cash in the treasury. The purchases of bonds amounted to \$82. 568,050 of four-and-a-half per cents., and \$38,106,400 of four per cents. The reduction of the annual interest charge effected by the operations of the year was \$5,239,580.

The changes that took place in the cur-

rency during the year were an increase of about \$34,000,000 in the stock of silver, a contraction of \$41,000,000 in the national bank circulation, and a loss of \$25,750,000 of gold. Of the three, the first two are not unusual, but the last is new, each former year since the preparations were commenced for the resumption of specie payments hav-ing witnessed an increase of gold in the country. The amount of the loss is less than 4 per cent. of the stock of gold, and the fact of the loss itself is not considered miticant in view of the la Americans that have visited Europe the past season, and the rapid influx of gold during the two years preceding the last. The total stock of gold, silver and circulating notes was \$2,085,334,571 in 1888, and \$2,099,968,718 in 1889. It would seem from these figures, Treasurer Huston says, that there had been an increase of the circulating medium, but the certificates of deposit, which are included, are merely representative of moneys in the treasury, and to count them with the coin and notes to which they give title, would be a duplication. If they be set aside and the actual moneys disposed according to ownership, the foregoing figures will be reduced to \$1,698,904,649 for 1888, and \$1,666,-035,420 for 1889, making apparent a contraction of about \$33,000,000 in the total currency of the country. As the holdings of the treasury decreased in the interval in the sum of \$41,000,000, the circulation increased about \$8,000,000. The public lost \$18,000,000 of gold and \$30,000,000 of notes and gained \$50,000,000 in silver. A comparison of the currency in the country at the end of each of the last five years shows that the percentage of gold fell off only slightly. While it is still higher than it was at the end of any year prior to 1888, the percentage of gold in the actual circulation has shown less variation. In the period of four years the public ownership of silver was nearly doubled, while the volume of notes was diminished The increase of the circulation of silver

certificates during the year was about \$56,. 000,000, having kept pace with the rate for the two previous years. Of this sum \$38,-000,000 was in new issues, and the remainder was taken from the cash in the treasury. The new issues of small denomina-tions appear to have felly supplied the needs of the country, and up further diffi-culty is appreher sed in furnishings such denominations as they are wanted within the limits of the contage of silver dollars. These certificates now exceed in volume every other kind of paper currency, except United States notes.

The coinage of standard silver dollars has proceeded without any incident worthy of remark. Without much change in the of remark. Without much change in the amount in circulation, there is a tendency toward a decrease. The shipments to and from the treasury have been about as usual, but in consequence of the heavy movements, necessary for storage, the expenses of handling have recently been considerable. As the efforts to increase the circulation have proved futile, no extraordinary inducements have been held to the public to take them. and it is suggested that it might be well to stop paying the cost of transporbe well to stop paying the cost of transpor-tation from the treasury, not only as a measure of economy, but also as a possible means of checking the too ready return of the coins to the treasury. It is claimed that in this way the silver dollar would have the advantage of being held strictly on a par with the other currency, while the step would not give the public any just cause for complaint.

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A redundancy of the stock of fractional silver coin is shown by the large amounts the treasury has had to carry. This was produced by the reappearance of the old pieces in the circulation after the resumption of specie payments, along with the new coinage substituted for fractional currency under the law of 1875. Since 1885, however, there has been an average yearly absorption of about \$2,000,000, which is attributed to the growth of the country and the development of busi-